Genus Lepyrium Dall.

Shell neritiniform, small, thin, unicolorate; with a broad smooth-edged pillar lip; the operculum shaped like that of *Neritina* but without any calcareous layer or projecting processes; the dentition comprising a very wide rhachidian tooth with a short finely denticulate cusp, the median denticle hardly larger than the others and on each side of it a small obliquely set lateral, a broad major lateral with finely denticulate short cusp, and a short series of spatulate uncini much longer than the median teeth. Formula x.2.1.2.x.

Type *Lepyrium Showalteri* (Lea, as *Neritina*), from rivers of the Appalachian drainage in Northeastern Alabama. Types, numbers 29,016 and 102,851, U. S. Nat. Museum.

The specimen from which the radula was obtained was very small and the radula so minute, and its long uncini so tangled, that it was impossible to make a complete description or enumeration of them. The rhipidoglossate character, however, was evident, and the form of the cusps of the middle part of the radula could be clearly seen. They differ from those of *Neritina* by having a very wide and short, finely denticulate rhachidian tooth, instead of a small quadrate one with simple edges; one instead of two oblique minor laterals; in the broad and simple quadrate form of the major lateral, and the relatively smaller number and larger size of the uncini. *Anculosa* has a tænioglossate radula with the formula 3.1.3, so it is evident that this form is not in any way related to *Anculosa*.

The Oligocene of the Southern United States contains several species of *Neritina*, but none, so far as known, having a close resemblance to *Lepyrium;* which is, however, probably an offshoot from *Neritina*. The fluviatile fauna of the Coosa region contains several unique or isolated types of mollusks and the present species adds another to the list.

THE GOOSE FAIR BROOK.

BY REV. HENRY W. WINKLEY.

A curious brook, with an odd name, the origin of which I do not know. For some years this stream has formed the boundary between the city of Saco and the town of Old Orchard. The portion of it known to the writer is the last five or six miles of its course.

It flows for a distance through meadow land in a valley; here mollusca are seldom found. The next portion continues through a valley thickly wooded, with alders overhanging the water and covering the narrow belt of marsh; beyond these the steep banks and upper land are covered with pine growth. Land shells occur rarely along this area: *Succinea ovalis, Patula striatella, Strobilops labyrinthica, Zonites exiguus* etc., have been found here. The brook has a fine lot of *Margaritana margaritifera* of large size and fine specimens. *Pisidium variabile, abditum* and *adamsii* occur in the mud, the last of these in an area of a few feet, but having some fine examples. *Planorbis* and *Physa* also occur sparingly. The third area is a mile or two of tide marsh; here one may study the problem of salt and freshwater distribution. The writer gave an afternoon to this work a few days ago with the following result: In the upper quarter of the marsh *Pisidium* occurs more or less abundantly, and *Amnicola* is to be found in great profusion; following the windings careful siftings were made. *Pisidium* disappeared after the first quarter of the distance to the sea; I am quite sure that salt water has little or no influence here. *Amnicola* was met with where *Pisidium* had disappeared, but only for a short distance. The portion following this in the second quarter was entirely wanting in shells, but gradually salt water forms showed themselves, i. e., *Macoma* and *Litorina*. The marsh itself now gives an interesting field of study. Plant life is very rich, but that is not our subject. Pot holes now reveal the presence of multitudes of *Litorinella minuta* living on the thread-like marine plants. The Goose Fair Brook enters the sea in the middle of a long beach, generally known as Old Orchard beach. Its marine shells are chiefly *Litorina littoria* and *Macoma*, the latter often badly eroded. I have seen living specimens with the animal exposed in places where erosion had destroyed the shell. Not far from the shore there must be beds containing *Tellina tenera, Ceronia arctata* and others, as specimens are washed up by storms. I trust that these few observations may help to settle the question of the distribution of marine and freshwater forms. At any rate this is one point in the evidence.

SOME NEW OR RARE SPECIES OF MARINE MOLLUSCA RECENTLY FOUND IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The following note may be of interest to collectors of West Coast Mollusca. It adds sixteen species to our fauna not hitherto reported